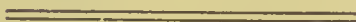


# MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT


TO THE  
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL  
OF THE  
BARNSTAPLE UNION.

FOR THE YEAR 1911.



**Barnstaple :**

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1911.

# ANNUAL REPORT

## OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

### of the Rural District of the Barnstaple Union.

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January, 1912.

To the Chairman and Members of the Barnstaple Rural  
District Council.

Gentlemen,—

I beg to present to you the Annual Report for the year 1911  
upon the Health and Sanitary condition of your District.

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The Barnstaple Rural District occupies an area of 132,059  
acres, containing at the census of 1911, a population of 18,184  
persons, males 8669 and females 9515. Number of inhabited  
houses 4317 ; number of uninhabited houses 320.

The district is thus an extensive one, and for its size,  
sparsely populated. It contains 35 parishes, some of which com-  
prising seaside villages, such as Morthoe, Woolacombe, Croyde,  
Combemartin, Instow and Santon, cater for an increased population  
during the summer months, and others, Brendon, Bratton,  
Braunton, Ashford and Challacombe are situated inland, and are  
also popular summer resorts.

The larger proportion of the population are engaged in  
agriculture, along the coast, however, numbers of the inhabitants  
are employed in the fishing industry and in catering for visitors.  
There are practically no trades or industries other than the above.

The social condition of the inhabitants is on the whole  
satisfactory. Perhaps the best indication is the prevalence during  
any one year of poor law relief. The total amount spent in poor  
law relief for the year ending December, 1911, was £1723.  
Relief was distributed as follows :—

#### Year ending Lady-day, 1911.

	Indoor Relief.	Outdoor Relief.
Males ...	38	416
Females	86	624
Children	16	348

The extent to which Hospital and other forms of relief are utilised is shown by the reports of the two local charitable institutions: the North Devon Infirmary and Dispensary. During the year ending June 30th, 1911, the number of recommends used for medical and surgical treatment by residents of this district was over 1500, about 250 being used for indoor treatment.

## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES of the DISTRICT.

### WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply of the district has undoubtedly during recent years been much improved. The supply is provided for by

(1.)—**Public and Private Wells**—In a few instances these are most unsatisfactory. Georgeham has yet to provide itself with a proper drinking water; Combemartin is considering a plan for a public supply, at present, large as the village is, it has no adequate supply.

(2.)—**Special Supplies**—These are all of them excellent. Instow has, during the year, been connected up with Barnstaple by the Barnstaple Water Company and now enjoys a drinking water, the recent analysis of which, in January 1912, made by Dr. Thresh, shows "that it is an excellent drinking water." Branton, Woolacombe, Morthoe, Countisbury, and Swimbridge, have all thoroughly good supplies. There has been no evidence of the contamination of any of the drinking water by lead.

### POLLUTION OF RIVERS AND STREAMS.

The villages of Westleigh, Instow, Branton, Fremington, and Bishop's Tawton, discharge their crude sewage into the tidal rivers, Taw and Torridge. In each of these instances the effluent is controlled or situated in such a manner as to meet with the sanction of the Taw and Torridge Fishery Board.

The villages of Morthoe, Woolacombe, Santon, Combemartin, and Countisbury, discharge directly into the sea.

Pollution of streams occurs in some cases as the result of the drainage of small villages or a few cottages.

### DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

The arrangements with regard to the sewerage of some of the larger villages is most excellent. Combemartin, Woolacombe, Westleigh, Swimbridge, Branton, Instow, and Bickington, are all

most satisfactory ; where possible, their sewage is discharged directly into the sea ; in some, the ultimate disposal of the sewage is by a system of irrigation, *e.g.*, Bickington.

In those villages and hamlets where there is no sewerage system, the slop water discharges on to the highway and is carried by an open drain, which ultimately finds its way to a stream.

It will be necessary for the Council to consider shortly some scheme for draining the village of Landkey.

### DISPOSAL OF HOUSE REFUSE.

The disposal of refuse in some of the villages and cottages is by no means so satisfactory as it should be.

In a Rural District, refuse of this character consists of

- (a) Slop Water.
- (b) Dry Refuse.
- (c) Excremental Matter.

(a) **Slop Water.**—In too many instances the slop water, which under certain conditions unfortunately contains liquid sewage, is simply thrown out of the back door on to a pervious soil, this it soon saturates and renders possible for a serious nuisance to arise at any moment ; or if not thrown out at the back it finds its way by a short drain on to the highway. These methods are most insanitary, and an endeavour should be made to carry the slop water, where no sewerage system is in existence, by means of a drain from the back of the cottage into the garden.

(b) **Dry Refuse.**—This consists chiefly of the waste products of the house. Some villages have adopted a system of public scavenging, notably, Instow, Braunton, and Woolacombe.

(c) **Excremental Matter.**—Excremental matter is disposed of in the following ways :—

(1.)—**WATER CLOSETS**—There are, roughly, about 700 water closets in the district. The majority of which are properly flushed, some, fortunately a few only, are obliged to be land flushed.

(2.)—**EARTH CLOSETS**—Without doubt, when properly attended to and regularly emptied, earth closets are perhaps, in a rural district, by far the best method of disposal of excremental matter. They need, however, constant inspection, as it is found when introduced into a village they do not receive the necessary attention they should. There are about 950 to a 1000. Some of them are kept in a disgraceful condition.



(3.)—PRIVIES—We have notes of 1837 privies. Many are most insanitary, a considerable number of the "Privy closets," which are constructed upon modern lines are satisfactory.

## SANITARY INSPECTIONS OF THE DISTRICT

A large amount of routine sanitary work has been carried out by your Inspector.

Notices for the abatement of the following nuisances have been served :—

Defective drains, 115 ; defective water closets, 44 ; earth closets, 19 ; privies, 143 ; chuting, 3 ; overcrowding, 1 ; dwellings unfit for occupation, 7 ; deficient air space, 2 ; insanitary privies, 130 ; fowls, 3 ; cesspits, 2 ; limewashing of premises, 3 ; paving, 4 ; W.C. lighting, 23 ; W.C. flushing, 8 ; closing order 4 ; manure heaps, 3 ; unsatisfactory condition of dairy, 2 ; cleansing bakehouse, 1 ; ventilation of bakehouse, 1 ; defective farmyard, 1 ; repair of pump, 12 ; ventilation of premises, 5 ; unsatisfactory water supply, 3 ; ashpit, 8 ; contravention of bye-laws, 3 ; insanitary pig-styes, 9 ; urinals, 6 ; cloak-room, 1.

## INSPECTIONS.

Number of inspections	...	..	1608
Number of re-inspections	...	...	1596
Visits to Dairies and Cowsheds...	...	...	132
Visits to Slaughter-houses	...	...	88

## Visits under Factory and Workshops Acts :

Factories	...	...	5
Workshops	...	...	80
Bakehouses	...	...	132 —217
Water taken for analysis	...	...	20
House drains connected to sewer	...	...	40
House drains provided and renewed	...	...	84
Plans received and passed	..	...	92
Plans referred back for amendment	...	...	12
Visits to Schools	...	...	60
Visits to Station Urinals and W.C.'s	...	...	36

## SCHOOLS.

There are 43 Public Elementary Schools in the district, having a total number of 3064 scholars on the registers. The average attendance during the year was 92·6 per cent. The attendance at the following schools has been below 90 per cent. :—Braunton Infants, Combemartin Infants, Instow, Morte Hoe, Parracombe, and Westleigh.

### **Schools closed during the year :—**

- (a) *For Measles.* Atherington, Marwood, Bickington, Branton, Morte Hoe, Tawstock, Landkey, Swimbridge.
- (b) *For Diphtheria.* Sherwill.
- (c) *For Poliomyelitis.* Marwood, Westleigh.
- (d) *For Whooping Cough.* Combemartin Infants, Parracombe.

### **Sanitary Conditions.**

On the whole satisfactory. The condition of the sanitary offices at Parracombe has called for certain alterations. There have been no complaints in regard to the water supply.

### **Sickness.**

Weekly notices are forwarded by the head teachers of the various schools to the Medical Officer of Health, where there is an undue prevalence of disease, and an inspection of the school follows.

### **Medical Inspection of Schools.**

This is undertaken by the County Medical Officer and his school Medical Inspectors.

## **FOOD.**

### **(a) Milk Supply.**

There has been no reason to question the wholesomeness of the milk produced within or imported into the district. No action has been taken in regard to tuberculous milk.

There are 60 Dairies and 360 Cowsheds registered in the district. It will be quite impossible for your inspector to properly supervise or control them until he receives additional assistance. Very considerable improvement requires to be made in several of the Dairies and Cowsheds to bring them up to the conditions required by the Dairies and Cowsheds Act.

### **(b) Other Foods.**

There has been no evidence to shew the existence of unsound meat being exposed for sale. No case of a tuberculous carcase has occurred during the year as far as your officials are aware.

## **HOUSING (INSPECTION OF DISTRICT) REGULATIONS, 1910.**

Details of the various inspections under this head are not yet sufficiently complete for the Sanitary Inspector to be able to report. Under the present circumstances it has been impossible for him to devote the attention which he should to this important order. The report will be prepared and presented as soon as possible.

## SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

The duties of the Sanitary Inspector have now within the last two or three years increased to such an extent that considering the peculiar and extensive character of the district, it is quite impossible for one officer to undertake this work. Neither is this a district which should be divided up equally between two Inspectors, a plan which, to anyone well conversant with it, is fraught with many objections and difficulties. The duties would be much more satisfactorily performed by appointing an Assistant Sanitary Inspector, who will work directly under Mr. Kingwell, as his junior. The Town Planning Act, the inspection of Dairies and Cowsheds, and the regular inspections of various parts of the district, which are urgently in need of it, require more time than it is possible for a single officer to devote to it. I would strongly suggest to the Council for their urgent consideration the appointment of an additional officer.

## HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION.

- (a) **In regard to Tuberculosis.** Considerable difficulty exists in regard to the provision of sanatorium treatment for the poor. The nearest sanatorium available is Didworthy.
- (b) **In regard to Infectious Disease.** There is no means by which infectious cases can be properly isolated, unless they happen to occur in houses or cottages where there is ample bedroom accommodation. At present the district has no Isolation Hospital, nor would it seem so urgently necessary if the proportion of cottages with two bedrooms only could be diminished. The difficulty in regard to condemning cottages of this character is that the rent of a cottage with three decent bedrooms is often beyond the wage of the labouring man ; nor does it seem a profitable investment for the speculative builder. An Isolation Hospital common to two or more sanitary districts, and situated in a central position, would meet an urgent need. The distance of a hospital of this character is not such a disadvantage when a motor ambulance could be employed. Failing a scheme of some such character as the above, it will certainly be wise for the Council to provide some building to which these cases which may require more urgent isolation can be removed.

## CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

Various chemical examinations have been made during the year of drinking water from wells, &c. Bacteriological examinations in regard to Tubercle, Typhoid, and Diphtheria, have been obtained through the Public Health Department of the County Council. It is impossible to speak too highly of the advantages which the County Council thus offers the district, and of the uses to which we are able to put it.



## LOCAL ACTS OR GENERAL ADOPTIVE ACTS.

- (a) Urban powers in force in respect to the following parishes :—
- (1.)—MORTHOE—For the removal of House Refuse, the watering and cleansing of streets, and Bye Laws with regard to Bathing.
  - (2.)—INSTOW—For the removal of House Refuse.
  - (3.)—BRAUNTON—For the watering and cleansing of Streets, and the removal of House Refuse.
  - (4.)—COMBEMARTIN—For the watering and cleansing of Streets, and the removal of House Refuse.
  - (5.)—KENTISBURY—For removal of House Refuse, watering and cleansing.
- (b) Part 3 of the Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1890.
- (c) Part 4 of the Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1907.

## PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER ACUTE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

### (a) NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

- (1) **Acute Antero Poliomyelitis.** During the 18 months the attention of the British Epidemiologists has been drawn to acute poliomyelitis by a series of outbreaks in various parts of the country. Epidemics, upon a large scale, occurred in 1910 in Carlisle, near Melton Mowbray and upon the West Coast of Cumberland. Within the last year, 1911, the disease has been recognised as appearing in epidemic form in various parts of Devonshire and amongst other places in our own district. The disease has unfortunately been associated in the public mind with that known as cerebro spinal meningitis, or "spotted fever." The two diseases are, however, totally distinct from one another, the mortality of poliomyelitis being considerably less than that of cerebro spinal meningitis. Poliomyelitis, although by no means such a dangerous disease in its immediate effects, is nevertheless one to be seriously dreaded. It is a malignant affection attacking children of tender years, and often at the school age period, leaving them, in the majority of cases, with some form of more or less permanent paralysis.

It is undoubtedly an infectious disease, but its infectivity is by no means so great as that of measles, scarlet fever, or diphtheria, but there is ample evidence to shew that the disease may be conveyed by an apparently healthy person, who thus becomes what is known as a "carrier" of this disease. That its infectivity is not great is shewn by the escape of persons who have had to live in contact with infected cases. It has not yet been accurately determined what the virus is which is responsible for the disease. It is very generally considered that the organism is contained in an active condition in the nasal mucus membrane.

The disease is most prevalent during certain months of the year, July, August, and September. The mortality has varied in the different epidemics from 5—18 per cent. The period of incubation is said to extend from 2—6 days. It is suggested that isolation should extend over a period of from 3—4 weeks. There is no evidence to shew that the disease has any relation to social or insanitary conditions, and at present nothing is definitely known as to how the disease is conveyed. Various suggestions have been made as to the connection of water supply, food, domestic animals, dust insects, &c., with its spread, but their relationship has not been scientifically determined. The disease is one which spreads alike in town and country. It is relatively more common in small towns and rural districts than in more densely populated cities.

Poliomyelitis has now become a notifiable disease, and thus administrative measures can be brought to bear upon its spread. Sufficient at any rate is known of this disease to make one realise the danger it threatens to the life and health of young children, and to make one insist upon the most careful isolation and subsequent disinfection of the patient, and the infected premises.

During the year eight cases of poliomyelitis were notified as such to the Authority, but there was in addition an extensive outbreak of this disease, in the majority of instances of an exceptionally mild character, amongst the children in Stoke Rivers village and some of the farms surrounding. There appears to have been no evidence as to the existence of this disease in the district until on August 26th, 1911, when a boy 12 years of age living in a small cottage off one of the parish roads in Swimbridge came under medical treatment. The medical attendant's suspicions of the disease were confirmed on the next day, the 27th, the boy becoming rapidly worse and dying 48 hours after being first seen. The history of his movements is shortly as follows: On the 15th of the month he visited the houses of two relatives at South Molton, returning home the same day. He seems then to have had a slight headache, but it was apparently not bad enough to apply for treatment, and soon passed off. On August 19th he travelled up to Exeter with some friends who had been staying in the house, and remained with them until the 26th, when he complained very severely of headache, was seen by a doctor, who advised his immediate removal home, where he arrived seriously ill in the afternoon, and soon after was seen by his medical attendant. The house and premises were at once isolated, and all contacts traced out and duly warned as to their movements. Bedding and clothing from the sick room were destroyed and the premises thoroughly disinfected as soon as possible. No further cases occurred in this parish.

The disease appeared next in a more extensive, but much less virulent form in Stoke Rivers, where sickness broke out suddenly amongst the children attending the village school. This is a small school, having upon its books 44 children. It had been closed in the ordinary way for the summer holidays, and upon being opened on September 4th, six of the children were reported to be absent owing to diarrhœa, sickness and headache, two of these returned after an absence of from 2—3 days, the remaining four not returning from 10—21 days. These cases were followed at rapid intervals by the illness of 18 others, some of whom were away for a day only, and some for much longer periods, three of them were only sent for half-days. Their initial symptoms were all identical, in some instances 2—3 children in the same family were affected. Only three or four were ill enough to be kept in bed, and these were up at the end of 3 days. In these early cases no medical treatment was obtained, as the symptoms were attributed to the great heat which was then prevailing. No suspicions were aroused in regard to this illness until one of the children, who happened to be under medical treatment, was reported to be suffering from facial paralysis. The school was inspected on September 14th, and it was found that only 28 children were present. An inspection was then made of a large proportion of the children who had been attacked, and evidences were discovered of various forms of minor paralysis. Three children were found with facial paralysis, some with slight symptoms of neuritis, and one at least who had some loss of power in the legs. Upon further enquiry it was discovered that children who had not reached the school age were also attacked, one suffering from paralysis, and others from slight loss of power in their legs. The disease was practically confined to children, but there was one instance where a young man was attacked with acute illness, with symptoms similar to those of the children, which was followed by a severe neuritis and loss of power in the legs. In this case the patient's young sister, who had been attending school, had been at home ill with a sore throat and stomach attacks which were followed by slight facial paralysis. It appears most probable that the man was infected from his sister. A report of this outbreak was forwarded by your Medical Officer to Dr. Reece, the Local Government Board Inspector, who was at Bude making enquiry into the epidemic of poliomyelitis in that neighbourhood. Dr. Reece requested a further enquiry to be made by Dr. Adkins, the County Medical Officer who confirmed the opinion that the disease was a mild form of poliomyelitis. There were no fatal cases from this parish.

The next reported case was notified from the hamlet of Milltown, in the parish of Marwood. A boy age 12 years attending the Marwood Council School was taken ill on September 27th



with diarrhœa, but was able to go to school on this and the following day, the 28th, but had great difficulty on the latter day in returning to his home, which was about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles from the school, owing to stiffness and soreness of his legs and knees. On the 29th he tried to get up out of bed, but was unable to stand. The next day, 30th, he was seen by his doctor. He became rapidly paralysed and died comatose on October 2nd. The household consisted of 4 persons: father, mother, a boy age 8 years, and the patient. There were two other children who were out at farm service. The house was an extremely clean and well kept one, consisting of 3 living and 3 bedrooms. The mother being in indifferent health, a nurse was provided by the Council from a nursing home. The father, a woodman, was allowed to continue his occupation, but the house was at once isolated and shut off. The contacts were kept under supervision, and the premises thoroughly disinfected. Both the schools in Marwood parish were closed for 3 weeks. There have been no further cases in this parish. No light was thrown upon the origin of the disease; there had been no cases of suspicious illness amongst the children in the schools; nor had there been any sickness amongst cattle or domestic animals.

A further fatal case was notified on Oct. 2nd from Braunton in a child of 6 years of age. The boy appears to have been in his usual health up to September 29th, when he complained of of headache and was drowsy and heavy. He was seen by his doctor on September 30th, and died from widely spread paralysis on October 5th. In this case there was no evidence after careful enquiry and search as to where the infection was obtained. The usual precautions were taken.

On October 12th a further case was notified in a boy of 12 years of age, at Stoke Rivers. The boy had some paralytic symptoms which completely cleared up.

Two children at Eastleigh village were also notified, brother and sister, and were both mild cases.

The last cases to be notified were two small children from Challacombe village, these were both severe cases, and are at present under treatment as in-patients at the Infirmary for paralysis of the legs.

- (2) **Diphtheria.** During the year 17 cases of this disease were notified, the majority were verified by bacteriological reports from the County Council, and in the necessary instances, Antitoxin was obtained through the District Council. There were no deaths. A fatal case of Croup was registered from Kentisbury in a child of 3 years of age. The distribution of the disease was as follows:—
- (a) **FREMINGTON.** Two adults, husband and wife, living in a farm in this parish, were attacked almost simultaneously. Various sanitary defects were found upon the premises and remedied.

- (b) **SHIRWELL.** From the middle of September to the end of the year 5 cases were notified from this village. During the same period there was a more or less continuous outbreak of sore throats amongst the younger children; these cases were apparently rarely severe enough to require medical treatment, but a subsequent enquiry has shewn that they must have been mild cases of diphtheria. The disease was undoubtedly carried into the village school by a child suffering from what was considered at the time to be only a sore throat. The first case of diphtheria was notified on September 27th, this was followed by the absence of several children from school with sore throats, in the majority of whom no medical treatment was obtained. The school was closed on December 15th, and was re-opened for medical examination of the children on January 8th, 1912, when 37 out of 44 presented themselves. Swabs were taken from the throats of all the children attending, and were forwarded for report to the Public Health Department of the County Council. Dr. Adkins reported that 7 of the cases showed evidences of having diphtheria. The school was again disinfected, the positive cases excluded together with the children attending from their homes until a further examination is obtained. The school was re-opened on January 22nd.

This outbreak, although mild in character, was evidently carried into and spread through the school by an unrecognized case of diphtheria.

- (c) **ASHFORD.** Two cases of diphtheria were notified from this village, both of whom attended the Heanton School. They appear to be responsible for the spread of the disease to Wrafton, where 5 cases broke out, 4 of whom attended this school.

CROYDE, TAWSTOCK, and COUNTISBURY had each one case.

- (3) **Scarlet Fever.** A case was notified from each of the following districts:—Woolacombe, Swimbridge, Horwood, and Brendon. Total number of cases, 4.
- (4) **Typhoid Fever.** Three cases of this disease have been notified two were undoubtedly imported cases. There were no deaths. The distribution was as follows:—
- (a) **COMBEMARTIN.** Two cases. The first case notified was on May 18th. The patient was a young woman, a school teacher. There was no evidence as to the origin of the infection. She had not been out of the village for some considerable period prior to the onset of her illness. The premises were in good sanitary condition. The second case was that of a young man, the son of a widow, who, with her two children, had come to live in Combemartin, immediately after the death of her husband from typhoid fever at Devonport. A week after their arrival, her youngest child, a girl of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  years of age, was taken ill with vague and indefinite symptoms, and was ill for 5 weeks. This



child's illness was shortly followed by that of the brother, who was notified as suffering from typhoid fever. The case was undoubtedly the result of infection brought from Devonport.

- (b) **WRAFTON.** This case was that of a man age 32, a master seaman, who developed illness which was diagnosed to be typhoid fever a few days after his return from his boat, which had been lying for some time at anchor at Newport (Mon.), adjacent to the outfall of a large sewer. The infection was probably contracted in Newport.
- (5) **Puerperal Fever.** The single case notified was from Berry-narbor in February. The patient was the mother of 4 children. The illness was not a severe one, but she was removed for treatment into the North Devon Infirmary. A midwife had been in attendance, and adequate precautions were adopted to prevent the disease being carried.
- (6) **Erysipelas.** Number of cases notified, 4.

**TABLE SHOWING THE NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.**

Disease.				1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Smallpox	...	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cholera	...	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diphtheria	...	...	...	15	9	9	5	4	17
Erysipelas	...	...	...	4	10	5	8	2	4
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	44	51	67	21	2	4
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	6	2	6	4	0	3
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	1
Phthisis	...	...	...	0	0	0	0	5	5
Acute Antero Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	8
Totals	...	...	...	69	72	87	38	13	42

(b) **NON-NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.**

- (1) **Measles.** Measles has been widely prevalent in certain parishes, Landkey, Swimbridge, Tawstock, Marwood, Morthoe, and Braunton, where the schools have been closed. Cases have

also occurred in Bishop's Tawton, Westleigh, and Kentisbury. There were three deaths, all in children under 2 years of age.

- (2) **Whooping Cough.** This disease has not been present to the same extent as former years. It occurred chiefly in the Combemartin area, and was responsible for the deaths of 4 children under one year of age.
- (3) **Chicken Pox.** A few cases occurred in the parishes of Instow, Goodleigh, and Westleigh.
- (4) **Mumps.** A large number of cases of mumps were reported from the following Schools : Combemartin, Swimbridge, Fremington, Challacombe, Instow, Westleigh and Goodleigh.

### PREVALENCE & CONTROL OVER TUBERCULOSIS.

To December 31st, 1911, there were only 5 case of tubercular disease notified. These case are under observation. During the year 22 deaths were recorded from tuberculosis. Of these 17 were from phthisis. This is about the usual average, as the following table shews :—

#### DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS.

1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
19	26	15	11	16	12	11	19	17

Pulmonary Tuberculosis is now, January, 1912, a compulsorily notifiable disease, and as such requires to be notified to the Medical Officer of Health. The notification is to be held to be of a confidential character, and nothing can be done which may in any way injure or interfere with the liberty of the individual.

The essential object of notification is to safeguard the interests of those amongst whom the consumptive lives and works, and also to see that he appreciates properly the measures which he should adopt to help to improve his general health. Much of this work will of necessity be done by the medical practitioner in attendance, but it is the duty of the Medical Officer of Health to ascertain that the patient is alive to his responsibilities to the general public which such a disease as consumption entails upon him. An opportunity will thus in the future be afforded to know to what extent the disease exists in the district, and to help sanitary administration in its efforts to stamp it out.

#### CANCER.

There have been 22 deaths registered from cancer, 5 of which were in people who had died away from their homes, but which are included amongst the total deaths of persons belonging to this district.

The deaths are distributed as follows :—

Combemartin, 3 ; Berryarbor, 1 ; Loxhore, 2 ; Parracombe, 1 ; Bishopstawton, 2 ; Fremington, 1 ; Instow, 1 ; Landkey, 2 ; Newton Tracey, 1 ; Branton, 5 ; Georgeham, 1 ; Marwood, 1 ; Morte Hoe, 1.

Comparison of deaths with previous years :—

1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
26	12	20	16	14	18	25	13	22

## INFANT MORTALITY.

The following table shows the causes of death in children under 1 year of age, compared with previous years :—

Disease.	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Smallpox ... ..	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chicken Pox ... ..	0	0	0	0	0	0
Measles ... ..	1	0	0	0	0	1
Scarlet Fever ... ..	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diphtheria ... ..	0	0	0	0	0	0
Whooping Cough ... ..	10	0	0	0	3	4
Diarrhœa and Enteritis ... ..	3	0	1	1	0	5
Premature Birth ... ..	8	9	4	7	7	2
Congenital Defects ... ..	1	1	2	0	0	0
Marasmus ... ..	5	7	3	2	6	5
Tubercular Diseases ... ..	1	1	1	1	0	1
Convulsions ... ..	6	4	5	0	1	3
Bronchitis ... ..	3	2	2	1	1	1
Pneumonia ... ..	1	7	1	4	1	4
Other causes ... ..	1	5	4	2	7	4
Totals ... ..	40	36	23	18	26	30

The infant mortality death rate per 1000 births is 81·36. This has shown a tendency to increase somewhat since 1908, but is still well below the average.

The infant mortality for the rural population of England and Wales for 1911 was 118 per 1000 births.

The death rate amongst illegitimate births is proportionably very high; out of the 9 illegitimate births during the year 4 died before reaching the age of 12 months.

## DEATHS DUE TO ZYMOTIC DISEASE.

There has been an increase in the number of deaths from Zymotic disease. The Zymotic death rate is .82 per 1000 living.

The following table gives all analysis of these deaths :—

Disease.	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Smallpox ... ..	0	0	0	0	0	0
Measles ... ..	7	4	0	0	0	3
Scarlet Fever ... ..	0	0	1	0	0	0
Whooping Cough ... ..	17	0	0	1	6	4
Diphtheria ... ..	2	2	0	0	1	1
Enteric Fever ... ..	0	1	0	1	1	0
Diarrhœa ... ..	1	1	1	1	1	7
Totals ... ..	27	8	2	3	9	15

## VITAL STATISTICS.

	At 1901 census.	At 1911 census.	Increase.
Population	17692	18184	492
Inhabited Houses	4077	4317	240

## BIRTHS.

The total number of births registered during the year was 366, being equal to a birth rate of 20.12 per 1000 of the population. Nine illegitimate births were recorded.

The following table shows the number of births and birth rates compared with those of England and Wales for the last six years.

Year.	Number of Births.	Birth rate per 1000 living.	Birth rate of rural population of England & Wales.
1906	389	22.85	26.3
1907	360	21.31	25.6
1908	364	21.72	26.2
1909	369	22.20	25.6
1910	341	20.68	25.0
1911	366	20.12	23.4

## DEATHS.

The total number of deaths registered in the district was 202, males 104, females 98. The net deaths at all ages belonging to the district are 221, and includes 19 deaths occurring in public institutions outside and away from the district.

The death rate is thus 12·15 per 1000 of the population, and compares very favourably with previous years.

Year.	Number of Deaths.		Death rate per 1000 living.	Death rate of rural population of England & Wales.	
1906	...	233	...	12·98	...
1907	...	241	...	13·89	...
1908	...	202	...	11·19	...
1909	...	248	...	13·71	...
1910	...	209	...	11·52	...
1911	...	221	...	12·15	...

The following shows the deaths with percentage at the different ages :—

Under 1 year	...	...	30	or	13·6 per cent.
1 year and under 2 years	...	...	6	"	2·7 "
2 years and under 5 years	...	...	2	"	0·9 "
5	"	"	15	"	7
15	"	"	25	"	5
25	"	"	45	"	16
45	"	"	65	"	53
65	"	and over	...	...	102
			221		100·0

Analysis of deaths over 65 :—

Age.				Number.
65—70	...	...	...	22
70—75	...	..	...	19
75—80	...	...	...	27
80—85	...	...	...	11
85—90	...	...	...	15
90—95	...	...	...	6
95—100	...	...	...	2
				102



SANITARY CONDITION,  
STATISTICS AND DISEASE INCIDENTS  
IN CONNECTION WITH  
THE VARIOUS PARISHES.

## ARLINGTON.

			1901		1911
Population	...	...	217	...	197
Inhabited Houses	...	...	44	...	42
Uninhabited Houses	...	...	—	...	2

Arlington, a widely scattered parish of 2500 acres, contains a village which is sheltered from the West and South West winds. The parish, generally, is on Morte slates, except at its southern part, which is partly composed of Pickwell Down Sandstone. The school, which was enlarged in 1905 and affords accommodation for 70 children, is in a satisfactory sanitary condition.

*Housing.*—The parish comprises 44 houses, two of which are at present unoccupied. There are five buildings which are not used for domestic purposes. There are 29 houses under the rateable value of £10 per annum, twenty six of which are under £5. The remainder are over £10.

*Drainage.*—The majority of the houses are provided with earth closets and their waste water is used upon the gardens. At Arlington Court is a modern water carriage system discharging into a septic tank, the overflow from which is discharged by irrigation over fields. A few other houses in the parish are similarly provided.

*Water Supply.*—Cottages and farms are supplied from wells and springs. The quality of the water is pure and soft and there appears to have been no shortage during the year. Arlington Court has a piped service from springs arising in Withysdown Wood and is an excellent supply.

*Refuse Disposal.*—House refuse is either deposited upon the gardens or thrown on to manure heaps and used as a dressing for the land.

*Disease Incidents.*—There has been no infectious disease notified in this parish for the last 8 years. The school has not been closed for sickness.

Total Births	...	...	...	...	3
„ Deaths	...	...	...	...	0
„ Deaths from Cancer	...	...	...	...	0
„ „ Phthisis	...	...	...	...	0
„ „ Other Tubercular Diseases	...	...	...	...	0

## ASHFORD.

			1901		1911
Population	..	...	148	...	120
Inhabited Houses		...	34	...	33
Uninhabited Houses		...	—	...	1

Ashford, a small parish of 368 acres, contains a village situated on the north bank of the river Taw, facing south and exposed to the South West and West winds. The soil is loam on Pilton slates.

*Housing.*—There are 34 houses, one of which is unoccupied and two buildings used for other than domestic purposes. The children from this parish attend Heanton shool. There are 11 houses rated at £10 and upwards, 23 rated at under £10, 14 of which are under £5.

*Water Supply.*—There is no cause for complaint in regard to the quantity and quality of the water, which is derived from wells and springs within the parish.

*Refuse Disposal.*—Refuse is used entirely on the gardens or lands.

*Drainage.*—There is no public drainage system. A few houses are drained to cesspits in accordance with the Councils' Bye-laws. The remainder of the parish is provided with earth closets, the slop water being thrown on to the gardens.

*Disease Incidents.*—Two cases of Diphtheria occurred in children during the year.

Total Births	...	...	...	...	3
„ Deaths	...	...	...	...	2
„ Deaths from Cancer	...	...	...	...	0
„ „ Phthisis...	...	...	...	...	0
„ „ Other Tubercular Diseases...	...	...	...	...	0

## ATHERINGTON.

			1901.		1911.
Population	...	...	453	...	487
Inhabited Houses		...	103	...	105
Uninhabited Houses		...	3	...	5

Atherington is a parish of an acreage of 3337, and contains a good sized village, situated a mile to the west of Umberleigh Village, which is exposed to the East and North East winds. The parish contains also two hamlets, Langridge Ford and Umberleigh. The soil is in part rich loam and clay on middle culm beds.

*Housing.*—There are 110 dwellings, of which 5 are unoccupied. Their rateable value is as follows :—107 cottages under £10, of which 84 are under £5. There are 11 houses and farms over £10.

Two elementary schools provide for 80 and 85 children respectively. The Devon Education Authority are closing one of these schools and are erecting a new one near Umberleigh Station.

*Drainage.*—Two or three houses have water closet systems discharging into properly constructed cesspits. There is a short drain in the village used only to carry off slop water which discharges by irrigation. Each cottage utilises its waste upon its garden. There are a few earth closets.

*Water Supply.*—The majority of houses are supplied from private wells. There is no reason to suppose the supplies are other than satisfactory.

*Disease Incidents.*—No infectious diseases have been notified from this parish during the last 2 years. There has apparently been very little sickness amongst the children attending the elementary schools.

Total Births	...	...	...	...	9
„ Deaths	...	...	...	...	7
„ Deaths from Cancer	...	...	...	...	0
„ „ Phthisis	...	...	...	...	1
„ „ Other Tubercular Diseases	...	...	...	...	0

#### BERRYNARBOR.

		1901		1911
Population	...	589	...	594
Inhabited Houses	...	129	...	132
Uninhabited Houses	...	19	...	12

The parish of Berrynarbor has an acreage of 4980, and contains a long straggling village running up through a combe from the Bristol Channel. It is well sheltered from the S. W. and W., and most of it from the N. W. The parish is on Ilfracombe beds.

*Housing.*—There are 144 dwellings, of which 12 are unoccupied. The rateable values are as follows :—106 are under £10, of these 89 being under £5; the remainder are over £10. There is a well sheltered elementary school providing accommodation for 150 children. A registered midwife is in residence in the village.

*Drainage.*—There is no public system of drainage. There are a few water and earth closets, the remainder being privies. The refuse is disposed of either into gardens or on to manure heaps.

*Water Supply.*—Water is obtained from a spring on the Basset Estate and is conveyed by means of new socketted pipes to a small reservoir holding 1,010 gallons and is distributed to the village by a 2 inch iron pipe. Situated at convenient distances, there are twelve taps fixed for the use of the villagers. The last analyses showed that the supply was an excellent one for domestic purposes.

*Disease Incidents.*—Beyond a case of mild Puerperal Fever, this parish has been particularly free from infectious diseases for some years. There has been no sickness except school children during the year.

Total Births	...	...	...	...	16
„ Death	...	...	...	...	7
„ Deaths from Cancer	...	...	...	...	1
„ „ Phthisis	...	...	...	...	1
„ „ Other Tubercular Diseases	...	...	...	...	0

### BISHOP'S TAWTON.

		1901		1911
Population	...	780	...	780
Inhabited Houses	...	179	...	201
Uninhabited Houses	...	17	...	12

An extensive parish of 3881 acres, containing a good sized village situated adjacent to the river Taw.

*Housing.*—There are 196 houses of a rateable value of under £10, of which no less than 144 are rated under £5, there are 36 above the value of £10. Two houses are in the course of erection and there are 12 unoccupied houses in the district.

Bishop's Tawton village has a school providing for 120 children, and Herner, a small hamlet, a school accommodating 80 children. Both are in a satisfactory condition. The drainage of the former has been recently relaid.

*Drainage.*—There is no public system of sewerage for the village, but there are two short lengths of sewer for carrying off slop water, one of which discharges into an orchard and the other into a field. Throughout the remainder of the parish the refuse and drainage are used for gardens, &c.

*Water Supply.*—Bishop's Tawton village at present obtains chiefly its supply from the foot of Codden Hill, where it is carried and collected to field No. 610 and conveyed to the village by a 4 inch iron pipe, which supplies seven stand pipes in addition to several connections to private houses.



The Barnstaple Water Company have a water main passing through the village to The Elms. From this main thirteen houses are supplied. In the course of time it is to be hoped that the whole of the village will be supplied from this service. The scattered portion of the parish depends entirely upon wells for its supply.

*Refuse Disposal.*—This is similar to that of other villages and parishes of the same character and is chiefly used for gardens.

*Disease Incidents.*—There has been no notifiable disease reported from this parish since 1907. A few cases of measles occurred amongst the children attending the schools.

Total Births	...	...	...	...	19
„ Deaths	...	...	...	...	7
„ Deaths from Cancer	...	...	...	...	2
„ „ Phthisis	...	...	...	...	0
„ „ Other Tubercular Diseases	...	...	...	...	0

#### BITTADON.

			1901		1911
Population	...	...	54	...	49
Inhabited Houses	...	...	11	...	10
Uninhabited Houses	...	...	—	...	2

Bittadon, comprising 1050 acres, is a very small and sparsely populated Parish. Its soil is composed of chiefly Morte slates. It is sheltered from S.W., W. and N.W. winds.

*Housing.*—The parish contains 12 houses, two of which are unoccupied. The children from this parish attend Marwood School.

*Sanitation.*—The drainage is satisfactorily disposed of on to gardens, except in two instances, where there is a water-carriage system. The water supply is obtained from wells and appears to be satisfactory.

*Disease Incidents.*—No infectious diseases have been notified during the last 2 years.

Total Births	...	...	...	...	0
„ Deaths	...	...	...	...	0
„ Deaths from Cancer	...	...	...	...	0
„ „ Phthisis	...	...	...	...	0
„ „ Other Tubercular Diseases	...	...	...	...	0

## BRATTON FLEMING.

		1901		1911
Population	...	511	...	480
Inhabited Houses	...	121	...	123
Uninhabited Houses	...	7	...	8

Bratton Fleming is an extensive parish of 5893 acres, containing a village of about 57 houses, which stands 650 feet above the sea level upon Pickwell Down sandstones. The northern portion of the parish is on Morte slates. The village is well exposed to the S.W. and West, the East of the parish being sheltered from the S.W. and N. West winds.

There is an excellently equipped Public Elementary School in the village, erected in 1906, to accommodate 140 children.

*Housing.*—There are 131 dwelling-houses in the parish, of which 8 are at present unoccupied : 96 are rated under £10, of which 65 are under £5 ; the remaining composed of houses and farms being of a rateable value of £19 and upwards.

*Drainage.*—There is no public sewerage system in this village. Several of the large houses have adopted the water carriage system. There are a few earth closets.

*Water Supply.*—The village has a general service from a source on Bratton Down. In other cases the supply is from local wells.

*Refuse Disposal.*—Practically the whole of the refuse is used on gardens.

*Disease Incidents.*—No infectious disease has been notified from this parish during the year, and only 3 such cases have occurred since 1903. The parish is always a particularly healthy one, and the village, from its excellent situation, enjoys a high reputation for the benefits resulting from a residence there during convalescence following serious illness. There has been practically no sickness amongst the school-children.

Total Births	...	...	...	...	10
„ Deaths	...	...	...	...	5
„ Deaths from Cancer	...	...	...	...	0
„ „ Phthisis	...	...	...	...	2
„ „ Other Tubercular Diseases	...	...	...	...	0

## BRAUNTON.

		1901		1911
Population	...	2135	...	2321
Inhabited Houses	...	499	...	566
Uninhabited Houses	...	35	...	—

The parish of Branton, comprising 10,282 acres, is by far the largest in the Barnstaple Rural District, and includes several small hamlets and one large attractive village, Branton, which during

the last few years has much increased in population, and in which there has been great activity in building, many new and good sized villas having recently been erected.

*Housing.*—The parish contains over 566 houses, about 60 per cent. of which are under the rateable value of £10, 207 being under the rateable value of £5, and 226 of a rateable value of £10 and over. The majority of the dwellings are in very good condition. There are at present fifteen new houses in the course of erection, and there are also two or more building estates about to be developed. The parish is well supplied with schools. The Council School at Braunton accommodating 450 children; the average attendance being 130 boys, 180 girls, and 125 infants. The School is an up-to-date one, and is provided with an efficient water carriage system. The village of Knowle has a small infants' school. There are also two good private schools in Braunton: Chaloner's Endowed Secondary School for Boys, and Miss Davies's School for Girls. Both are in good sanitary condition.

*Drainage.*—The village is drained by a complete and modern system of sewerage, varying from 4 to 9 inches in diameter, and being supplied with a series of flushing chambers. The outfall of the sewer is at Braunton Pill, where it is carried out into the sea. A large proportion of the houses in the village are connected with this system, there are, however, a certain number of houses which have yet to be satisfactorily dealt with.

Saunton, a small hamlet, 2 miles from Braunton, has a small sewerage system which is carried into a sewage tank, which is opened at the turn of the tide.

*Water Supply.*—Braunton village has a good serviceable and wholesome water supply, derived from springs at Buttercombe Lane, about  $1\frac{1}{4}$  miles N.E. of the village. The collecting reservoir has a capacity of 125000 gallons, and is conveyed by gravitation. The supply is an adequate one, but was carefully nursed during the spell of very dry weather during the summer. Saunton has a small public supply, owned by A. L. Christie, Esq., and has a storage of 1000 gallons. A supply for Knowle is under the consideration of the Council. The remainder of the parish is supplied from wells.

*Refuse Disposal.*—Braunton village has during the last few years increased so markedly, that there has now arisen an urgent necessity for the regular removal of house refuse, and for public scavenging. The parish is now in possession of urban powers. Up to the present the only method for the disposal of house and other refuse has been by using it in gardens, &c.

### *Disease Incidents.*—

*Poliomyelitis* : A fatal case occurred in this parish during the summer. Details of the case are furnished in the body of the report.

*Measles* : Prevalent during December and early January.

*Diphtheria* : Five cases.

*Enteric* : One case notified from Wrafton.

*Ringworm* : Three cases occurred amongst children attending the infant school.

Total Births	...	...	...	...	53
" Deaths	...	...	...	...	28
" Deaths from Cancer	...	...	...	...	5
" " Phthisis	...	...	...	...	3
" " Other Tubercular Diseases	...	...	...	...	1

### **BRENDON.**

			1901		1911
Population	...	...	262	...	251
Inhabited Houses	...	...	50	...	51
Uninhabited Houses	...	...	1	...	3

This is a wide parish of 6780 acres, of which about 2000 are moorland. It contains a village, Brendon, of about 30 houses and various small hamlets. The dwellings are, upon the whole, well sheltered from the South West and North West winds. The village stands on Lynton beds, the parish generally upon Lynton grits and slates.

*Housing.*—There are 54 houses, of which 3 are unoccupied. The rateable value of the houses is as follows :—18 under £5 per annum, 19 under £10, and 17 of £10 and upwards.

There is a public elementary school adjacent to Brendon Church, providing accommodation for 60 children.

*Drainage.*—There is no public system of drainage. A few houses have water closets which discharge into cesspits, otherwise the parish is served by earth or closets of the privy type.

*Water Supply.*—The water supply of the parish is good. During the recent summer there was a scarcity in some districts.

*Refuse Disposal.*—Chiefly on to the land.

*Disease Incidents.*—A mild case of scarlet fever occurred at Malmsmead.

Total Births	...	...	...	...	2
" Deaths	...	...	...	...	2
" Deaths from Cancer	...	...	...	...	0
" " Phthisis	...	...	...	...	0
" " Other Tubercular Diseases	...	...	...	...	0



## CHALLACOMBE.

		1901		1911
Population	...	195	...	197
Inhabited Houses	...	45	...	47
Uninhabited Houses	...	1	...	2

Challacombe lies 4 miles N. E. of Bratton station, and comprises an area of 5499 acres. The soil is a light loam on Ilfracombe beds and Morte slates.

*Housing.*—There are 47 inhabited houses. Twenty five are under a rateable value of £10, of which 17 are under £5, the remainder are £10 and over. There a few houses in this parish which will require treatment under the Town Planning Act during the coming year.

*Drainage.*—The primitive methods of disposal of refuse of all character are satisfactory.

*Water Supply.*—Each cottage or group of buildings obtain their supply from wells or springs.

*Disease Incidents.*—Two cases of acute Poliomyelitis occurred in Challacombe village during the early autumn. These are elsewhere referred to, other than this there have been no notifiable diseases in this parish since 1905.

Total Births	...	...	...	5
„ Deaths	...	...	...	1
„ Deaths from Cancer	...	...	...	0
„ „ Phthisis	...	...	...	0
„ „ Other Tubercular Diseases	...	...	...	0

## COMBEMARTIN.

		1901		1911
Population	...	1521	...	1731
Inhabited Houses	...	387	...	449
Uninhabited Houses	...	43	...	—

Combemartin, a parish of 3670 acres, includes the village of Combemartin, which contains roughly 200 houses. It is one of the parishes of the district which has a largely increased summer population, owing to its popularity as a seaside resort. The village is a long straggling one placed on Ilfracombe beds. The soil of the parish is partly Ilfracombe beds and partly Hangman grits.

*Housing.*—Throughout the parish are 492 buildings, whose rateable value is as follows :—240 cottages under £5, 185 over £5 and under £10, 50 dwellings between £10 and £15, and 17 residences over £15.



In the village is a large public elementary school accommodating 350 scholars, having an average attendance of 100 boys, 105 girls, and 99 infants. The school has recently undergone considerable improvement and is in thoroughly good sanitary condition.

There are two registered midwives in Combemartin.

*Drainage.*—Combemartin village has a modern sewerage scheme with its outfall at low water mark near David's stone. There are still a number of houses which are unconnected with the sewer.

The drainage of the Newberry portion of the sewer is not satisfactory.

*Water Supply.*—The provision of an adequate water supply for the village is now under consideration. The present supply, considering the large number of houses recently erected, is not sufficient.

*Refuse Disposal.*—It would be of great advantage to the health and comfort of the village if some form of public scavenging were adapted.

*Disease Incidents.*—The infant school was closed for whooping cough during October.

*Infectious Diseases.*—Two cases of enteric fever were notified during the middle of the year. There were a few cases of mumps and whooping cough amongst the school children. Two cases of erysipelas were notified.

Total Births	...	...	...	...	29
„ Deaths	...	...	...	...	18
„ Deaths from Cancer	...	...	...	...	3
„ „ Phthisis	...	...	...	...	0
„ „ Other Tubercular Diseases	...	...	...	...	0

#### COUNTISBURY.

	1901	1911
Population ...	279	296
Inhabited Houses ...	65	67
Uninhabited Houses ...	1	9

Countisbury is a moorland parish of 2958 acres and includes a small village.

*Housing.*—The parish contains 76 houses, of which 9 are uninhabited. There are only 17 houses rated under £5, and are chiefly an old type of cottage. That portion known as the Tors contain some modern houses.

The School, built in 1908, accommodates 45 children,

*Drainage.*—The Tors has a satisfactory and modern system of drainage, the outfall of which discharges in the sea well below low water mark. Each house is connected with this system.

*Water Supply.*—The houses at the Tors are supplied by the Lynton Water Company. The supply is abundant and of excellent quality.

*Refuse Disposal.*—The parish has obtained recently urban powers for the purpose of scavenging.

*Disease Incidents.*

*Diphtheria* : A case of this disease was notified in November.

*Scarlet Fever* : One case.

Total Births	...	...	...	...	4
„ Deaths	...	...	...	...	2
„ Deaths from Cancer	...	...	...	...	0
„ „ Phthisis	...	...	...	...	0
„ „ Other Tubercular Diseases	...	...	...	...	0

#### EASTDOWN.

	1901	1911
Population	326	275
Inhabited Houses	76	72
Uninhabited Houses	5	7

Eastdown, a small parish of 3677 acres, lies about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles West of Blackmore Gate station. It comprises a village and three hamlets.

*Housing.*—With the exception of 17 houses and farms, which are rated over £10, the housing is chiefly that of the labouring class, of which 39 are rated at below £5.

The cottages are in fair condition. The public elementary school, which has an average attendance of 40 children, is in a satisfactory condition.

*Drainage.*—There are a few houses in which there are water carriage systems ; the majority dispose of their drainage on to their gardens.

*Water Supply.*—So far as is known the supplies, which are taken from wells and springs, are satisfactory.

*Disease Incidents.*—The last case of notifiable infectious disease occurred in 1908.

Total Births	...	...	...	...	7
„ Deaths	...	...	...	...	1
„ Deaths from Cancer	...	...	...	...	0
„ „ Phthisis	...	...	...	...	0
„ „ Other Tubercular Diseases	...	...	...	...	0

## FREMINGTON.

		1901		1911
Population	...	1194	...	1183
Inhabited Houses	...	266	...	266
Uninhabited Houses	...	18	...	13

Fremington covers an area of 6135 acres, and comprises the village of Fremington and several hamlets, of which the largest is Bickington. The village is on middle culm beds and Fremington clay, whilst Bickington is on lower culm beds. The parish is exposed to the W. and N. W. winds.

*Housing.*—There are 279 dwellings, of which 13 are unoccupied. Their rateable value is as follows :—68 of the value of £10 and upwards, 58 under £10, 151 under £5. Upon the whole the properties are in satisfactory condition.

There are two schools in the parish, one at Fremington for 60 children, and one at Bickington for 200 children. The cloak room and drainage of the latter school are unsatisfactory.

*Drainage.*—In Bickington the sewer has been relaid from the Post Office to the head of the village. This scheme is now a satisfactory one and terminates at the end of the village by a modern system of irrigation. A small portion of the lower end of the village is separately but similarly treated, and has its outfall in a field belonging to Magdala House.

Fremington village is drained by a sewer, which was once a private drain. Its outfall is on Fremington Marsh.

In Bickington a large proportion of the drains have been tested, and, where necessary, relaid.

*Water Supply.*—The mains of the Barnstaple Water Company extend on their way to Instow through the whole length of the parish, from Sticklepath to Yelland. Many householders have already availed themselves of the opportunity of taking their water supply from this source.

*Refuse Disposal.*—House refuse is used chiefly upon the gardens.

*Disease Incidents.*—

*Diphtheria* : Two cases were notified from Yelland.

*Mumps* : Several cases occurred amongst children in January.

*Erysipelas* : One case.

Total Births	...	...	...	26
„ Death	...	...	...	11
„ Deaths from Cancer	...	...	...	1
„ „ Phthisis	...	...	...	2
„ „ Other Tubercular Diseases	...	...	...	0

## GEORGEHAM.

			1901		1911
Population	...	...	698	...	755
Inhabited Houses	...	...	166	...	176
Uninhabited Houses	...	...	22	...	21

Georgeham is a parish of 4160 acres, containing the village of Georgeham, which comprises about 60 houses. It is well sheltered from the N.W., but exposed to the W. and S.W. The parish is on Baggy Beds, Pickwell Down Sandstones, and Pilton Beds. The village is on Baggy Beds.

*Housing.*—There are 197 dwellings in the parish rated as follows : 102 rated under £5, 45 between £5 and £10, and 50 houses over £10. Some of the cottages are not satisfactory. Several of the larger houses, especially those catering for summer visitors, are for the most part well built and in good sanitary condition.

There is a public elementary school providing accommodation for 150 children, a new class room has been recently added, and the sanitary arrangements improved.

A resident nurse, who is also a certificated midwife, is working in this parish.

*Drainage.*—There is a system of sewerage extending throughout the whole length of Georgeham village. A scheme for further extending the sewer to Higher Ham to take the drainage of the Vicarage and other properties is under discussion. It is proposed in this scheme to effect some improvement in the outfall of the sewer.

Croyde and Croyde Bay have no system of drainage. These are provided for by means of earth closets. There is need at least for proper means to carry off surface water and liquid refuse.

*Water Supply.*—The water supply of the village is at present provided for by 3 public and various private wells. Recent analyses of the public wells by Dr. Winter Blyth have shewn them to be unsatisfactory. The position of the majority of the private wells renders them liable to pollution. Various schemes have been presented to the Council in regard to the provision of an adequate and wholesome supply, but unfortunately the cost has been too great to adopt them.

The public wells are being repaired and cleansed.

*Refuse Disposal.*—Chiefly on to the land.

*Disease Incidents.*—A mild case of Diphtheria has been notified from Croyde.

Total Births	...	...	...	...	11
„ Deaths	...	...	...	...	9
„ Deaths from Cancer	...	...	...	...	1
„ „ Phthisis	...	...	...	...	1
„ „ Other Tubercular Diseases	...	...	...	...	2



## GOODLEIGH.

			1901		1911
Population	...	...	253	...	255
Inhabited Houses	...	...	56	..	61
Uninhabited Houses	...	...	5	...	1

Goodleigh is a small parish of 1167 acres, exposed to the S.W. and W., and lying on Pilton slates. There is a mixed school in the village providing for 70 children ; additional infants' and cloak room accommodation is being provided for. The drains are about to be relaid.

*Housing.*—There are 71 dwellings in the parish, rated as follows : 40 under £5, 15 under £10, 16 of £10 and upwards. Considerable improvement has occurred in cottage property.

*Drainage.*—A few houses are drained to cesspits, in accordance with the Council's Bye-laws, otherwise earth closets are provided. Slop water is deposited upon gardens ; there is no sewerage system.

*Water Supply.*—There appears to be no lack of sufficient and wholesome drinking water, which is chiefly derived from wells.

*Refuse Disposal.*—Refuse is applied to the gardens or on to any land adjoining.

*Disease Incidents.*—

*Diphtheria* : One case was notified during the year.

Mumps occurred amongst the school children in the spring.

Total Births	...	...	...	...	0
„ Deaths	...	...	...	...	3
„ Deaths from Cancer	...	...	...	...	0
„ „ Phthisis	...	...	...	...	1
„ „ Other Tubercular Diseases	...	...	...	...	0

## HEANTON PUNCHARDON.

			1901.		1911.
Population	...	...	404	...	441
Inhabited Houses	...	...	89	...	92
Uninhabited Houses	...	...	2	...	1

Heanton, a parish of 2442 acres, includes the village of Heanton and two small lowlying hamlets, Chivenor and Wrafton. The parish is exposed to the S. W. and W. Winds, but sheltered from the N. W. Its soil is Pilton beds.

*Housing.*—There are 93 dwellings rated as follows :—62 under £5 ; 15 under £10 ; and 16 over £10. The cottages are of good type, but there is much to be desired in regard to the sanitation of some of them. There are many notices outstanding which are in course of being complied with.

Heanton school, which provides accommodation for 110 children, has recently undergone considerable improvement and the drainage entirely relaid. There is some doubt about the water supply of the school, as the well from which the supply is derived is subject to flooding from surface water.

*Drainage.*—There is no public system of sewerage. Several residences have a water carriage system of their own. The cottages are dependent upon their gardens for disposal of their sewerage. In some instances the drains have no alternative other than to discharge on to the highway.

*Water Supply.*—The water supply appears to be satisfactory.

*Disease Incidents.*—

*Typhoid Fever:* A case of typhoid occurred during the year, but was an imported case.

*Diphtheria:* Five children contracted this disease—some of them appear to have been infected at their school.

Total	Births	...	...	...	...	12
"	Deaths	...	...	...	...	1
"	Deaths from	Cancer...	...	...	...	0
"	"	Phthisis	...	...	...	0
"	"	Other Tubercular Diseases	...	...	...	0

## HIGH BRAY.

		1901		1911
Population	...	298	...	215
Inhabited Houses	...	43	...	44
Uninhabited Houses	...	5	...	—

Highbray, sheltered from S. W., W. and N. W. winds, is a parish situated to the east of the valley of the river Bray. It lies upon Morte slates and Pickwell Down Sandstone. The village is upon Baggy beds.

*Housing.*—There are 44 dwellings, of which 24 are rated under £5 ; 8 under £10 ; and the remainder over £10.

The school, situated in the village, accommodates 70 children and is in good sanitary condition.

*Drainage.*—A few houses are drained to cesspits according to the Byelaws. The remaining houses are supplied with earth closets. The slop water is deposited upon the gardens.

*Water Supply.*—Adequate and apparently of good quality.

*Refuse Disposal.*—Refuse is disposed of on to gardens or adjoining land.

*Disease Incidents.*—There has been no notifiable disease in this parish since 1907.

Total Births	...	...	...	...	5
„ Deaths	...	...	...	...	2
„ Deaths from Cancer	...	...	...	...	0
„ „ Phthisis	...	...	...	...	0
„ „ Other Tubercular Diseases	...	...	...	...	0

## HORWOOD.

		1901		1911
Population	...	102	...	119
Inhabited Houses	...	20	...	24
Uninhabited Houses	...	2	...	2

Horwood is a small parish of 875 acres, and contains the village of Horwood and the small hamlet of Higher Lovacott.

*Housing.*—There are 26 dwellings of which 2 are unoccupied. Their rateable value is as follows :—20 cottages under £5 ; 2 between £5 and £15 ; and 4 from £15 and upwards. The cottages are upon the whole in a satisfactory condition, there are a few which require alteration.

The public elementary school has recently undergone considerable improvement and is now in excellent condition. It accommodates 50 children.

*Drainage.*—Except for the Rectory and one or two of the larger houses which have drainage systems, waste matters are disposed of upon the gardens. There are a few earth closets, the remainder being privies.

*Water Supply.*—There is one small public supply. The majority of cottages are supplied from private wells.

*Disease Incidents.*—

*Scarlet Fever :* One mild case was notified in the autumn.

*Erysipelas :* One case.

Total Births	...	...	...	...	4
„ Deaths	...	...	...	...	1
„ Deaths from Cancer	...	...	...	...	0
„ „ Phthisis	...	...	...	...	0
„ „ Other Tubercular Diseases	...	...	...	...	0

## INSTOW.

			1901		1911
Population	...	...	634	...	648
Inhabited Houses		...	137	...	155
Uninhabited Houses		...	13	...	9

Instow is a parish of 1699 acres situated in the angle formed by the junction of the rivers Taw and Torridge. It comprises the village of Instow, containing about 96 houses, which lies directly opposite Appledore facing the bar, and which has an increased population during the summer months, owing to its popularity as a seaside holiday resort. The hamlets of Worlington, Instow Town and Bickleton belong to this parish.

*Housing.*—There are 164 dwellings in the parish, of which 9 are unoccupied. The rateable value of the parish is £8311. The cottages throughout are on the whole in fair condition, some are by no means so satisfactory, particularly in that portion of Instow known as Lane End.

The school, situated in Instow Town, accommodates 100 children, is well placed and in good sanitary condition.

There is a registered midwife residing at Instow Town.

*Drainage.*—Instow village is well sewered, and discharges its sewage untreated into the Torridge at a point south of the ferry. Now that an adequate and public water supply has been introduced, a complete and satisfactory water carriage system is available.

The scattered portions of the parish are dealt with as in other parts of the district, with earth closets, &c.

*Water Supply.*—The present year has seen the introduction into Instow of a proper and wholesome supply of drinking water. For many years it has been necessary to comment upon the indifferent supply of water available for this village. On December 2nd, 1909, the Barnstaple Water Company submitted plans and estimates for supplying Instow with water from their high level reservoir. On September 2nd, 1910, upon receiving the approval of the Barnstaple Rural District Council, an agreement was sealed between them and approved of by the Local Government Board. The work was commenced on October 21st, 1910, and the mains formally opened by G. C. Davie, Esq., Chairman of the Barnstaple Rural District Council, on June 12th, 1911.

The supply is obtained from a large watershed, including portions of the parishes of Shirwell, Loxhore, Arlington, Eastdown and Kentisbury. The intake is at Bratton Cross, 165 feet above sea level, and 5 miles from Barnstaple. The water is conveyed in an open cemented leat for 2 miles, and is



then carried by a conduit main to the works at Raleigh, the conduit and all distributing mains being lined with Dr. Angus Smith's solution. The works comprise a storage reservoir of 400,000 gallons, four large filter beds, settling tank, engines, pumps, &c. From this point the supply is pumped to the high level reservoir at Pickard's Down, Barnstaple, which has a capacity of 300,000 gallons. It is from the high level reservoir that Instow receives its service.

The recent report upon the water by Drs. Thresh and and Beale is that "It is of very good quality, both from a chemical and bacteriological point of view."

*Refuse Disposal.*—The parish have urban powers, and house refuse is systematically collected by the Council's contractors.

*Disease Incidents.*—No cases of notifiable infectious disease have occurred in this parish during the last 2 years. There were a few children attending school who contracted mumps.

Total Births	...	...	...	...	5
„ Deaths	...	...	...	...	7
„ Deaths from Cancer	...	...	...	...	1
„ „ Phthisis	...	...	...	...	0
„ „ Other Tubercular Diseases	...	...	...	...	0

## KENTISBURY.

			1901		1911
Population	...	...	304	...	285
Inhabited Houses	...	...	64	...	74
Uninhabited Houses	...	...	6	...	3

Kentisbury is a sparsely populated parish of 3149 acres containing a scattered village. It has 77 dwellings, of which 3 are unoccupied. The rateable value is as follows :—34 under £5 ; 13 between £5 and £10 ; the remainder being £10 and upwards.

There is a registered midwife resident in the parish.

The school has accommodation for 121 children, the present average attendance is 33.

*Drainage.*—There are a few residences which have a water carriage system of their own. The remainder use their gardens, &c. for the disposal of their slop water.

*Water Supply*—The parish is supplied entirely from springs and wells. The water is excellent in character. The parish is part of the watershed area of the Barnstaple Water Company.

*Disease Incidents.*—There has been no notifiable infectious disease in this parish for 9 years. A few cases of measles occurred in children.

Total Births	...	...	...	...	4
„ Deaths	...	...	...	...	6
„ Deaths from Cancer	...	...	...	...	0
„ „ Phthisis	...	...	...	...	1
„ „ Other Tubercular Diseases	...	...	...	...	0

## LANDKEY.

			1901		1911
Population	...	...	621	...	624
Inhabited Houses	...	...	150	...	151
Uninhabited Houses	...	...	9	...	10

The parish of Landkey, situated about 3 miles from Barnstaple, has an area of 3188 acres, and contains the village of Landkey, consisting of about 87 houses. The parish lies on Pilton beds ; middle and lower culm beds ; the village upon lower culm beds.

*Housing.*—There are 161 houses in the parish, of which 10 are empty. Their rateable value is as follows :—101 under £5 ; 30 between £5 and £10, and 29 of the value of £10 and upwards. This parish has been inspected at various times ; there is much to be done in regard to the sanitation of some of the cottage property, which is old and dilapidated.

There are two schools, with an average attendance of 65 and 90. The Council school has undergone considerable improvements, and the drainage and water supply has been entirely remodelled. The sanitary conditions of both schools is satisfactory.

There is a registered midwife in the parish. During the last few months a district nurse has been secured, and will undoubtedly supply a long felt want.

*Drainage.*—A few houses are supplied with a water carriage system of drainage ; the greater part of the parish is dependent upon the gardens for the disposal of its slop water.

In the village several houses drain directly on to the highway.

*Water Supply.*—The water supply is derived from wells and springs.

*Refuse Disposal.*—Gardens and cesspits.

*Disease Incidents.*—There has been no notifiable infectious disease in this parish during the year. Both the schools were shut during September through an extensive outbreak of measles.

Total Births	...	...	...	...	9
„ Deaths	...	...	...	...	12
„ Deaths from Cancer	...	...	...	...	2
„ „ Phthisis	...	...	...	...	1
„ „ Other Tubercular Diseases	...	...	...	...	0

### LOXHORE.

		1901	1911
Population	...	220	159
Inhabited Houses	...	51	45
Uninhabited Houses	...	2	5

Loxhore is a parish of 1553 acres, with a scattered village. The village is exposed to S. W., W. and N. W. winds and stands on Pickwell Down Sandstone. The North of the parish is on Morte slates.

*Housing.*—There are 50 houses in the parish of which 5 are unoccupied, only 8 houses are rated at £10 and upwards ; 38 are rated at £5 and under. The majority of the cottages are old. The public elementary school has an average attendance of 43 children and is in a satisfactory condition.

*Drainage.*—There are 3—4 houses which have a water carriage system, the remainder use earth closets and privies.

*Water Supply.*—The parish is within the watershed area of the Barnstaple Water Company. The supply is ample and is derived from wells and springs.

*Refuse Disposal.*—Gardens.

*Disease Incidents.*—No notifiable disease present during the year.

Total Births	...	...	...	...	2
„ Deaths	..	...	...	...	4
„ Deaths from Cancer	...	...	...	...	2
„ „ Phthisis	...	...	...	...	0
„ „ Other Tubercular Diseases	...	...	...	...	0

### MARTINHOE.

		1901	1911
Population	...	174	150
Inhabited Houses	...	34	35
Uninhabited Houses	...	8	5

Martinhoe, a parish of 2583 acres, includes a small village and is very sparsely populated.

*Housing.*—Of the 40 houses five are unoccupied. There are 20 rated at £10 and under, the remainder being £10 and over.

There is a small elementary school in the village having an average attendance of 24.

*Drainage.*—Many of the houses have modern systems of drainage, discharging into cesspits in accordance with the local bye-laws. The cottages make use of earth closets and privies.

*Water Supply.*—Dependent upon springs and wells.

*Disease Incidents.*—No notifiable infectious disease has occurred in this parish for the last 10 years.

Total Births	...	...	...	...	2
„ Deaths	...	...	...	...	1
„ Deaths from Cancer	...	...	...	...	0
„ „ Phthisis	...	...	...	...	0
„ „ Other Tubercular Diseases	...	...	...	...	0

## MARWOOD.

			1901		1911
Population	...	...	681	...	654
Inhabited Houses	...	...	165	...	161
Uninhabited Houses	...	...	17	...	17

Marwood, a widely scattered parish of 5375 acres, comprises the village of Marwood and some 20 hamlets, the largest of which are Milltown, Middle Marwood, Muddiford, Kingsheanton, Prixford and Guineaford. The parish stands on Pickwell Down sandstone, Pilton slates and Baggy beds.

*Housing.*—There are 178 houses, of which 17 are unoccupied, The cottage property is on the whole in good structural repair. The parish contains 2 elementary schools, 1 at Marwood and the other at Milltown. The former has an average attendance of 31 and the latter 100. The school at Milltown has during the last year undergone considerable improvement in regard to ventilation, cloak room accommodation and sanitation.

*Drainage.*—There is no public sewer in any part of this parish, but several houses have water closets which drain to cesspits in accordance to the bye-laws. The majority of the cottages are provided with privies and dispose of their slop water on to their gardens or into the highway.



*Water Supply.*—A few houses have their own collecting reservoirs and are supplied by a piped service. The majority rely upon springs and wells.

*Refuse Disposal.*—In many instances used as a dressing for the land.

*Disease Incidents.*—A fatal case of Poliomyelitis, which is referred to elsewhere, occurred at Milltown for which the Schools were closed for 14 days. A few cases of Measles were reported from this parish during the year.

Total Births	...	...	...	...	17
„ Deaths	...	...	...	...	7
„ Deaths from Cancer	...	...	...	...	1
„ „ Phthisis	...	...	...	...	0
„ „ Other Tubercular Diseases	...	...	...	...	1

### MORTHOE.

			1901		1911
Population	...	...	788	...	895
Inhabited Houses	...	...	160	...	191
Uninhabited Houses	...	...	30	...	23

Morthoe, a parish of 3799 acres, has undergone considerable development during the last few years, and being situated upon the coast is much favoured during the summer months as a seaside and holiday resort. There are two good sized villages, Morthoe and Woolacombe, which have both a largely increased summer population.

*Housing.*—The parish contains 214 dwellings, of which 86 are under the rateable value of £10 per annum, there are 128 houses of the value of £10 and upwards. The properties are, on the whole, in an excellent state of repair and include for the most part houses erected in recent years.

There are two elementary schools, one at Morthoe with an average attendance of 98 children, and an infant school at Woolacombe for 30 children. The sanitary conditions of both schools is satisfactory.

*Drainage.*—Both the villages of Morthoe and Woolacombe have thoroughly modern and satisfactory systems of drainage; each house is properly drained and connected with the sewer. The four outfalls discharge into the sea. Flushing tanks are provided for each system.

*Water Supply.*—The parish is supplied by mains from the Ilfracombe water supply. The majority of houses are supplied from this source, which is excellent in quantity and quality.

*House Refuse.*—House refuse is collected twice weekly and is used as a farm manure.

*Disease Incidents.*—

*Scarlet Fever* : One case notified.

*Measles* : The schools were closed in December on account of Measles.

Total Births	...	...	...	...	18
„ Deaths	...	...	...	...	9
„ Deaths from Cancer	...	...	...	...	1
„ „ Phthisis	...	...	...	...	0
„ „ Other Tubercular Diseases	...	...	...	...	0

**NEWTON TRACEY.**

			1901		1911
Population	...	...	127	...	116
Inhabited Houses	...	...	29	...	29
Uninhabited Houses	...	...	2	...	2

Newton Tracey is a parish of 838 acres and includes a small village.

*Housing.*—There are 31 houses in the parish of which 19 are less than £5 per annum. There is no school, the children attending the Lovacott or Horwood Parish schools.

*Drainage.*—There are a few houses with water carriage systems carried to properly constructed cesspits.

*Water Supply.*—The parish relies upon its springs and wells for water, which appear under present circumstances to be adequate.

*Disease Incidents.*—No notifiable infectious disease during the year.

Total Births	...	...	...	...	4
„ Deaths	...	...	...	...	2
„ Deaths from Cancer	...	...	...	...	1
„ „ Phthisis	...	...	...	...	0
„ „ Other Tubercular Diseases	...	...	...	...	0

**PARRACOMBE.**

			1901		1911
Population	...	...	315	...	347
Inhabited Houses	...	...	78	...	77
Uninhabited Houses	...	...	4	...	—

Parracombe, 4451 acres, contains a village, Parracombe about 5 miles from Lynton. It lies upon Hangman grits and Ilfracombe beds. The village is sheltered from S.W. and W., but freely exposed to N.W.

*Housing.*—There are 77 inhabited houses, of which 38 are under the rateable value of £5, 27 are over £5 and under £15, and 12 over £15. The cottage property is not in a satisfactory condition. An inspection of this parish is about to be made and a report will be presented in due course.

*Drainage.*—There is no public system of drainage.

*Water Supply.*—The water supply is obtained from springs and is wholesome and adequate.

*Refuse Disposal.*—Refuse is used as a dressing for land.

*Disease Incidents.*—There have been no notifiable infectious diseases during the year.

*Whooping Cough.*—The school was closed for 3 weeks in November on account of an outbreak of this disease.

Total Births	...	...	...	...	7
„ Deaths	...	...	...	...	7
„ Deaths from Cancer	...	...	...	...	1
„ „ Phthisis	...	...	...	...	1
„ „ Other Tubercular Diseases	...	...	...	...	0

### PILTON WEST.

			1901		1911
Population	...	...	100	...	110
Inhabited Houses	...	...	20	...	18
Uninhabited Houses	...	...	2	...	2

Pilton West is a scattered parish of 1025 acres immediately adjoining Barnstaple. It stands on Pilton slates.

*Housing.*—There are only 8 houses rated under £5. The properties are in good sanitary condition. The children from this parish attend the Pilton East school.

*Water Supply.*—Entirely dependent upon springs and wells, and appears to be adequate.

*Drainage.*—Each house has its own system of sewage disposal.

*Disease Incidents.*—There has been no notifiable infectious disease in this parish for 7 years.

Total Births	...	...	...	...	0
„ Deaths	...	...	...	...	0
„ Deaths from Cancer	...	...	...	...	0
„ „ Phthisis	...	...	...	...	0
„ „ Other Tubercular Diseases	...	...	...	...	0

## SHERWILL.

		1901		1911
Population	...	338	...	351
Inhabited Houses	...	76	...	65
Uninhabited Houses	...	11	...	14

The parish is a widely scattered one of 4759 acres and includes a small village. It lies upon Baggy beds, Pilton beds, and Pickwell Down Sandstone.

*Housing.*—There are 65 inhabited houses, 35 of which are under the rateable value of £5. The school is situated at Sherwill cross and has an average attendance of 38 children. It is in satisfactory condition and is supplied with earth closets and well ventilated.

*Drainage.*—The larger houses of the parish have water carriage systems discharging into properly constructed cesspits. In other instances earth closets and privies are in use.

*Water Supply.*—The parish helps to form the watershed area of Barnstaple. The various wells and springs are apparently satisfactory.

### *Disease Incidents.*—

*Diphtheria :* An outbreak of sore throats occurred amongst the children attending the school. Five cases were notified as being due to diphtheria. The school was closed for 14 days. Further reference to this outbreak is made elsewhere.

Total Births	...	...	...	...	11
„ Deaths	...	...	...	...	4
„ Deaths from Cancer	...	...	...	...	0
„ „ Phthisis	...	...	...	...	1
„ „ Other Tubercular Diseases	...	...	...	...	1

## STOKE RIVERS.

		1901		1911
Population	...	174	...	193
Inhabited Houses	...	37	...	42
Uninhabited Houses	...	8	...	3

The parish extends for 2445 acres, and contains the village of Stoke Rivers, which is situated about 700 feet above the sea level. The parish is on Baggy beds, Pickwell Down sandstones and Pilton slates.



*Housing.*—There are 45 inhabited houses, 29 of which are rated under £5. The properties are upon the whole in a good state of repair. The elementary school has an average attendance of 85.

*Drainage.*—There is no public system of sewage disposal, each cottage providing for the disposal of its refuse and slop water. There are a certain number of water and earth closets, the former draining to properly constructed cesspits.

*Water Supply.*—The village has a public pump, the water from which has been recently analysed and pronounced to be of good quality. There is a plentiful supply to the scattered parts of the parish from wells and springs.

*Disease Incidents.*—

*Acute Poliomyelitis.*—This disease attacked in a very mild form nearly all the children attending the school. A special account appears in the body of the report.

Total Births	...	...	...	...	11
" Deaths	...	...	...	...	4
" Deaths from Cancer	...	...	...	...	0
" " Phthisis	...	...	...	...	1
" " Other Tubercular Diseases	...	...	...	...	1

### SWIMBRIDGE.

		1901		1911
Population	...	1106	...	1089
Inhabited Houses	...	272	...	267
Uninhabited Houses	...	13	...	—

Swimbridge, with its village, has an area of 7146 acres. The village is of medium size and contains about 120 houses. There are also a few hamlets belonging to this parish : Travellers' Rest, Gunn, and Stowford.

*Housing.*—There are 167 houses of a rateable value of £10 and under. Some of the property is in poor and dilapidated condition. There are two schools in the parish, Swimbridge which has an average attendance of 101 and which is in thoroughly good sanitary condition, and a small school at Travellers' Rest where there is an average attendance of 25 children.

*Drainage.*—The village has a very satisfactory drainage system, enabling every house to be adequately drained. The outfall is in a field to the south of the village.

*Water Supply.*—The water supply is obtained by means of a piped service from springs rising at Indiwell, where there is a small storage tank from which the village is served. Except for 3—4 houses that are connected to the main, the villagers obtain their supply from stand pipes.

*Refuse Disposals.*—There is no public scavenging in the village.

*Disease Incidents.*—

*Measles :* There was an extensive outbreak of measles throughout the parish. The schools were closed in October. There were 2 deaths.

*Acute Poliomyelitis :* One case, a fatal one, of this disease was notified.

*Scarlet Fever :* A mild case of this disease was notified.

Total Births	...	...	...	...	29
„ Deaths	...	...	...	...	20
„ Deaths from Cancer	...	...	...	...	0
„ „ Phthisis	...	...	...	...	0
„ „ Other Tubercular Diseases	...	...	...	...	0

## TAWSTOCK.

		1901		1911
Population	...	792	...	832
Inhabited Houses	...	187	...	193
Uninhabited Houses	...	16	...	—

Tawstock is a large parish of 6380 acres on the west bank of the River Taw ; comprising a village and several hamlets, Lake, St. John's Chapel and Harracott.

*Housing.*—There are 84 houses under the rateable value of £5, in addition to the cottages belonging to the farms. The parish possesses two elementary schools, one at Tawstock village having an average attendance of 64, and the other at Harracott where the average is 40. Harracott school has recently undergone considerable improvement.

*Drainage.*—The larger houses have water carriage systems of their own discharging into properly constructed cesspits. The cottages have earth closets and privies. Slop water is thrown on to the gardens or yards.

*Water Supply.*—An ample supply of water is obtained from the various wells and springs.

*Refuse Disposal.*—Similar to the other parishes.

*Disease Incidents.*—

*Diphtheria*.—A case occurred in St. John's Chapel, the residence was reported to be in good sanitary conditions.

*Measles.*—The school was closed in November for 3 weeks on account of an outbreak of this disease.

Total Births	...	...	...	...	16
„ Deaths	...	...	...	...	16
„ Deaths from Cancer	...	...	...	...	0
„ „ Phthisis	...	...	...	...	1
„ „ Other Tubercular Diseases	...	...	...	...	0

### TRENTISHOE.

			1901.		1911.
Population	...	...	68	...	87
Inhabited Houses	...	...	16	...	15
Uninhabited Houses	...	...	1	...	6

A parish of 1586 acres sparsely inhabited, and containing a small village.

*Housing.*—There are 21 dwellings, of which 6 are unoccupied. Children from this parish attend the Martinhoe school  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles distant.

*Drainage.*—Each cottage provides for the removal of its own refuse, chiefly as manure to the garden. In a few houses there are water closets discharging into cesspits.

*Water Supply.*—Ample in quantity.

*Disease Incidents.*—There has been no notifiable infectious disease in this parish for the last 7 years.

Total Births	...	...	...	...	3
„ Deaths	...	...	...	...	0
„ Deaths from Cancer	...	...	...	...	0
„ „ Phthisis	...	...	...	...	0
„ „ Other Tubercular Diseases	...	...	...	...	0

### WESTDOWN.

			1901		1911
Population	...	...	553	...	467
Inhabited Houses	...	...	121	...	109
Uninhabited Houses	...	...	11	...	8

Westdown is a parish of 4082 acres containing a good sized village.

*Housing.*—Of 117 dwellings, 77 are rated under £5. Your inspector is reporting upon the sanitary condition of some of these houses during the year. The school, which is in excellent structural condition has an average attendance of 126.

*Drainage.*—Nearly all the houses in the village are connected up to a public system of sewerage, the outfall of which discharges by irrigation on to pasture land at the west end of the village.

*Water Supply.*—The water for the village and parish generally is obtained from wells and springs. There has been no occasion to question its quality.

*Disease Incidents.*—There has been no notifiable disease from this parish for the last 5 years.

Total Births	...	...	...	...	11
„ Deaths	...	...	...	...	9
„ Deaths from Cancer			...	...	0
„ „ Phthisis			...	...	0
„ „ Other Tubercular Diseases					0

## WESTLEIGH.

		1901		1911
Population	...	401	...	431
Inhabited Houses...	...	96	...	103
Uninhabited Houses	...	12	...	5

Westleigh is a parish and village of 2464 acres. It lies adjacent to the river Torridge and 2 miles North East of Bideford station.

*Housing.*—There are 108 dwellings, of which 87 are rated under £5. The properties are upon the whole in good structural condition. The public elementary school has an average attendance of 75. Its sanitation is satisfactory.

*Drainage.*—The village has a public sewerage system which discharge into the Torridge. The majority of the houses are connected up. Earth closets are used in the majority of the remainder.

*Water Supply.*—The water supply is derived from wells and springs and appears to be both satisfactory in quantity and quality.



*Disease Incidents.*—

*Poliomyelitis* : Two cases were notified from the hamlet of Holmacott. They were mild cases.

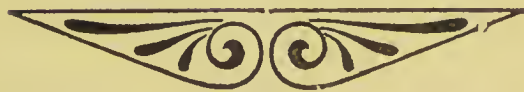
Measles, Chicken Pox and Mumps occurred in mild form.

Total Births	...	...	...	...	10
„ Deaths	...	...	...	...	4
„ Deaths from Cancer	...	...	...	...	0
„ „ Phthisis	...	...	...	...	0
„ „ Other Tubercular Diseases	...	...	...	...	0

I beg to remain,

Your obedient servant,

J. R. HARPER.





### TABLE I.

Table showing Vital Statistics of the Whole Districts during 1911 and Previous Years.

Year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births.		Total Deaths Registered in the District.		Transferable Deaths.		Nett Deaths belonging to the District.			
		Number	Rate.	Number	Rate.	of Non-residents registered in the District.	of Residents not registered in the District.	Under 1 year of Age		At all Ages.	
								Number	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.	Number	Rate.
1906	17939	389	21.12	219	12.27	0	14	40	102.82	233	12.98
1907	17988	360	20.01	229	12.73	0	12	36	100.00	241	13.39
1908	18037	364	20.18	191	10.58	0	11	23	63.18	202	11.19
1909	18086	369	20.40	223	12.33	0	25	18	48.78	248	13.71
1910	18135	341	18.74	199	10.97	0	10	26	76.24	209	11.52
1911	18184	366	20.12	202	11.11	0	19	30	81.96	221	12.15

Total population at all ages	...	...	...	...	...	...	18184
Number of Inhabited Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	4317
Average number of persons per house			...	...	...	...	4.18
Area of District in Acres (exclusive of area covered by water)	...						132059





# TABLE II.

Cases of Infectious Diseases notified during the  
Year 1911.

Notifiable Diseases.	Cases notified in whole District.							
	At all Ages	Under 1 year	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	65 and over
Small Pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (in- cluding Mem- branous croup)	17	...	4	10	1	2	...	...
Erysipelas ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	3	1
Scarlet Fever ...	4	...	1	3	...	...	...	...
Typhus Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever ...	3	...	...	...	2	1	...	...
Relapsing Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Plague ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis ...	5	...	...	...	...	3	1	1
Acute Antero Poliomyelitis	8	...	1	7	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	42	0	6	20	3	7	4	2



# TABLE III.

Causes of, and Ages at Death during the Year 1911

Causes of Death.	Deaths at the subjoined ages of Residents, whether occurring in or beyond the District.								
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2 years.	2 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 45 years.	45 and under 65 years.	65 and upwards.
Enteric Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small Pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ... ..	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough... ..	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Croup ... ..	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ... ..	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Acute Poliomyelitis ... ..	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	17	...	...	...	1	2	7	7	...
Tuberculous Meningitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases ... ..	5	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	1
Rheumatic Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cancer, malignant disease ... ..	22	...	...	...	...	...	2	10	10
Bronchitis ... ..	20	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	15
Broncho-Pneumonia ... ..	4	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia (all other forms) ... ..	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	2
Other diseases of Respiratory organs ... ..	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Diarrhœa and Enteritis ... ..	7	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Appendicitis and Typhlitis ... ..	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Alcoholism ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver... ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Nephritis and Bright's Disease ... ..	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Puerperal Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital Debility & Malformation including Premature Birth	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Suicides ... ..	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Other Defined Diseases ... ..	104	3	3	...	1	2	6	22	67
Diseases ill-defined or unknown	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All Causes ... ..	221	30	6	2	7	5	16	53	102





TABLE IV.

Table showing Infantile Mortality during the year 1911, Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under 1 Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 1 month	1-3 months.	3-6 months.	6-9 months.	9-12 months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
All causes.	Certified ...	7	...	...	1	8	8	5	4	5	30
	Uncertified.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Common Infectious Diseases.	Small Pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chicken Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
	Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Diphtheria & Croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoeal Diseases	Whooping Cough...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	4
	Diarrhoea ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	2
	Enteritis ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	3
Tuberculosis Diseases.	Tuber. Meningitis...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Abdominal Tuber...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other Tuberculosis Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Wasting Diseases.	Congenital Malformations	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	2
	Premature Birth ...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
	Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus...	2	...	...	...	2	3	2	...	...	7
	Atelectasis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other causes	Injury at birth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Syphilis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rickets ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meningitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(not Tuberculous)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Convulsions ...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3
	Gastritis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Laryngitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bronchitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
	Pneumonia...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	4
	Suffocation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other causes	overlying ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Births in the year, legitimate	...	357
" " illegitimate	...	9
Deaths in the year, legitimate infants	...	26
" " illegitimate	...	4





